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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH & HEALTH SERVICES

SANITARY CONDITIONS

. . AND HOUSING . .

FOR THE

Year ended 31st December, 1962

BY

J. S. DRUMMOND

M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health

BOROUGH OF MANSFIELD



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Health Committee

(AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1962)

Chairman :

ALDERMAN J. A. RHODES

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
COUNCILLOR MRS. W. M. TOWNROE, J.P.

Alderman :

C. HARRISON, J.P.

Councillors :

A. BLACKHAM

MRS. D. FRITH

G. R. LANE

T. S. MARTIN

MRS. A. MILFORD

D. M. McLAUCHLAN

F. E. NASH

H. W. SIMPSON

C. STONE

Staff changes during 1962

Mr. V. Emmerson commenced duty as Pupil Public Health Inspector,
10.9.62.

Public Health Staff

(AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1962)

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	J. S. DRUMMOND, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<i>Deputy Medical Officer</i>	M. GIBBS, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
<i>Public Analyst (Food & Drugs (Part-time))</i>	W. W. TAYLOR, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
<i>Chief Public Health Inspector</i>	H. N. EARDLEY, Public Health Insp. Cert. Cert. in Meat Inspection, M.R.S.H.
<i>Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector</i>	G. SPENCER, Public Health Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection.
<i>Additional Public Health Inspectors</i>	C. KNIGHT, Public Health Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection. D. W. M. MORTEN, Public Health Insp. Cert. Cert. in Meat Inspection. Diploma for Smoke Inspectors. H. BATSON, Public Health Insp. Cert. Cert. in Meat Inspection.
<i>Pupil Public Health Inspectors</i>	W. R. BAYLIS. V. EMMERSON.
<i>Senior Clerk</i>	MRS. J. HALFNIGHT.
<i>Clerk</i>	MRS. D. M. RILEY.
<i>Junior Clerk</i>	MISS J. HARRISON.
<i>Disinfector and Van Driver</i>	G. DAVIS.
<i>Rat Catcher</i>	W. KELLY.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GILCROFT STREET,
MANSFIELD.

Tel. 1296/7.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present the Annual Report on the Health and Health Services of the Borough for the Year 1962. It is again an ordinary report compiled in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health.

The statistics for 1962 show the customary annual variations of increase and decrease or of worsening and improvement, and although few new records were achieved the statistics taken as a whole reveal a continuing satisfactory state of health.

For the fourth year in succession there have been no Maternal Deaths thus a new record has been set up. Our congratulations are due to the doctors, midwives, nurses and health visitors who achieved it. May this excellent and desirable state of affairs continue through 1963 and beyond.

Only 48 cases of Infectious Diseases were notified in 1962 compared with 785 in 1961. This is a new low record figure and was contributed to by the total absence of Whooping Cough for the first time and Diphtheria for the thirteenth year, and the very low incidence of Measles, 20 cases, and Scarlet Fever, 6 cases. Since the introduction of inoculation against Whooping Cough commenced in November, 1946, it has been a fervent hope that Whooping Cough would be conquered and eliminated just as Diphtheria has been. I feel however that although the signs and portents are propitious it is as yet, on the figures, premature to make any extravagant claim. Hope however is with us and the day of complete conquest cannot be far off. It requires however the continuing vigilance and co-operation of all parents to make sure that at the earliest opportunity their children are protected by inoculation.

What has been said with regard to vigilance and co-operation in relation to Whooping Cough Prophylaxis can be said with equal emphasis about the need to continue to make the greatest possible use of protection against Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis and Tetanus the most recently introduced prophylactic inoculation. The percentage of the immunised in the susceptible age groups must be raised much higher before we can feel the slightest glow of satisfaction. Neglect, complacency and apathy favour the spread of these infectious diseases but vigilance, co-operation, care and research are the weapons of conquest. When a loathsome and dreaded infectious disease such as Smallpox occurs in a neighbouring County, and in other places not so close, the effect can be seen in the number of vaccinations performed in the year. Those who by apathy or neglect have allowed their defence to decay or be non-existent feel insecure and flood into the Doctors' Surgeries and the Local Authority Clinics. Such was the case in 1962 and 2,560 primary vaccinations and 1,398 re-vaccinations of persons of all ages were performed. Proving once again that the general public believe that a grain of prevention is better than a ton of treatment. How right they are! Never again let us neglect vaccination or re-vaccination or any other prophylactic procedure but let us maintain the highest possible standard of prevention against every preventable disease.

I have pleasure in acknowledging the ready co-operation and efficient work of the whole of the staff of the Health Department and in conclusion, I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the continued help and support which you have yourselves given throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. DRUMMOND,

Medical Officer of Health.

Statistical Summary

1.—General Statistics.

Area (in acres)	7,009
Number of inhabited houses (end of year 1962)	17,755
Rateable Value (31st March, 1963)	£736,239
Sum represented by a penny rate	£2,950
Home population (estimated at middle of year)	53,610

2.—Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	470	405	875
Illegitimate	24	24	48
	<hr/> 494	<hr/> 429	<hr/> 923

Birth-rate per 1,000 population 17.2.

Illegitimate live births as a percentage of total births 5.2.

STILL BIRTHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	13	4	17
Illegitimate	2	—	2
	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 19

Rate per 1,000 (live and still births) 20.2.

DEATHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Deaths	329	338	667

Death-rate 12.4 per 1,000 population.

INFANT DEATHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	11	11	22
Illegitimate	1	1	2
	<hr/> 12	<hr/> 12	<hr/> 24

Infantile Mortality-rate 26.0 per 1,000 live births.

Legitimate Infantile Mortality-rate 25.1 per 1,000 legitimate live births.

Illegitimate Infantile Mortality-rate 41.6 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)—11.9.

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)—10.8.

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)—30.7.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births)
(a) From Puerperal Sepsis	0	0.00
(b) From other Maternal Causes	0	0.00

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN INFECTIONS.

(a) From Measles (all ages)	0
(b) From Whooping Cough	0
(c) From Diphtheria	0
(d) From Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1

3.—Notes on Vital Statistics.

Birth Rate.

The Birth-rate 17.2 per 1,000 population shows a slight decrease on the previous year, but is above the average for the last ten years which is 16.3 per 1,000 population.

Year	Birth-rate per 1,000 Population			
1953	17.5
1954	15.4
1955	15.1
1956	16.1
1957	15.7
1958	15.8
1959	16.7
1960	16.9
1961	17.4
1962	17.2

Death-rate 12.4 per 1,000 is 0.5 above the rate for last year. and is also above the average for the last 10 years which is 11.1 per 1,000 population.

Year	Death-rate per 1,000 Population			
1953	10.4
1954	10.5
1955	10.5
1956	10.3
1957	10.5
1958	11.7
1959	11.7
1960	11.8
1961	11.9
1962	12.4

The Birth-rate and Death-rate for the Borough compare favourably with those of England and Wales as a whole.

	Mansfield	England and Wales
Birth-rate	17.2	18.0
Death-rate	12.4	11.9

Natural Increase—i.e. the increase of births over deaths, amounts to 256.

Year	Natural Increase			
1953 362
1954 257
1955 241
1956 302
1957 270
1958 217
1959 261
1960 266
1961 289
1962 256

Maternal Mortality. No maternal deaths occurred during the year.

Year	Maternal Death-rate per 1,000 live (and still) births		
	Mansfield	England and	Wales
1953	0.00 0.76
1954	4.87 0.69
1955	0.00 0.64
1956	...		1.16 0.56
1957		1.18 0.47
1958	1.18 0.43
1959	0.00 0.38
1960	0.00 0.39
1961	0.00 0.33
1962	0.00 0.35

Still-births.

Registered still-births totalled 19 during 1962, giving a rate of 20.2 per 1,000 total births.

Year	Stillbirths per 1,000 total births	Stillbirths per 1,000 population
1953	30.1	0.54
1954	26.4	0.42
1955	20.0	0.30
1956	24.5	0.40
1957	26.1	0.42
1958	17.7	0.28
1959	16.7	0.27
1960	24.1	0.41
1961	17.1	0.30
1962	20.2	0.35

Infantile Mortality.

The number of deaths occurring in children under one year of age was 24, giving an Infantile Mortality rate of 26.0. This is above the rate of 20.7 for England and Wales for 1962, but below the average rate for the past ten years which is 27.2

Year	Deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births
1953	33.3
1954	36.3
1955	29.3
1956	21.8
1957	37.8
1958	16.8
1959	23.9
1960	32.5
1961	15.2
1962	26.0

Neo-Natal Mortality.

The number of infants dying during the first four weeks of life was 11, giving a rate of 11.9 per 1,000 live births.

This figure is below the average for the last ten years which is 17.6.

Year	Deaths of infants under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births			
1953	22.2
1954	23.7
1955	19.1
1956	16.7
1957	23.1
1958	6.0
1959	18.2
1960	24.6
1961	10.9
1962	11.9

Early Neo-Natal Mortality.

During the year 10 infants died during the first week of life, mainly due to prematurity or congenital causes so severe as to be incompatible with the continuance of life. The rate of 10.8 per 1,000 live births was below the average of 15.1 for the last 10 years.

Year	Deaths of infants under 1 week per 1,000 total live births			
1953	20.0
1954	20.0
1955	16.5
1956	14.3
1957	20.7
1958	4.8
1959	15.9
1960	17.9
1961	10.9
1962	10.8

Peri-Natal Mortality.

The Peri-natal mortality rate expresses the still-births and infant deaths arising from causes acting before, during, and immediately after the birth.

Year	Still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths			
1953	49.5
1954	46.2
1955	36.2
1956	38.5
1957	46.3
1958	22.4
1959	32.4
1960	41.6
1961	27.7
1962	30.7

Illegitimate Children.

The proportion of illegitimate births expressed as a percentage of total births shows a decrease of 0.8%.

Year	Illegitimate Birth-rate as percentage of total births			
1953	4.6
1954	6.2
1955	4.5
1956	5.7
1957	3.8
1958	5.0
1959	5.8
1960	5.1
1961	6.0
1962	5.2

The illegitimate still-birth rate, i.e. the number of illegitimate still-births per 1,000 illegitimate births was 40.0.

The illegitimate infant mortality rate, i.e., the number of deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births was 41.6.

Cancer Deaths

The 112 deaths from this disease during the year was 7 more than the number recorded in 1961.

Arranged in decennial periods, these deaths occurred as below :

		1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Under 40 years	.....	5	5	8	1	1
40 to 50 years	.....	9	6	5	8	10
50 to 60 years	.....	11	18	19	15	25
60 to 70 years	.....	32	33	34	22	29
70 to 80 years	.....	36	28	36	30	35
Over 80 years	.....	19	15	15	13	16
Totals	.....	112	105	117	89	116

Analysis of the site of the disease shows that the largest incidence occurred in the stomach, bowels, breast and lungs, causing 57.1% of the deaths.

The death-rate from Cancer per 1,000 population is 2.09 compared with 2.17 for England and Wales as a whole.

AGES	MALES	FEMALES	Stomach	Bowels	Rectum	Pancreas	Breast	Lungs	Bladder	Prostate	Kidney	Uterus	Lymphosarcoma	Cerebral	Oesophagus	Skin	Laryngeal	Multiple
30		2					1											1
31		1					1											
32	1				1													
35		1										1						
41	1							1										
45	1							1										
46	1		1															
47	1	2						1				1						1
48		1					1											
49	1	1			1			1										
51	2	1						1				1	1					
52	1	1						1							1			
55		1		1														
57		3										2		1				
58	1							1										
59	1		1															
60	2						1	1										
61	2	3		1			1	3										
62		3	1	1			1											
63	4	1						3				1	1					
64	1	1					1	1										
65	2	2					1	3										
66	3		2					1										
67		2		1								1						
68	3	1	1						1			1		1				
69	1	1		1														
70	5	2				1	1	2			1							1
71	2							2										2
72		4		1	1							1					1	
73	2	2			1			2		1								
74	1		1															
75	1	4	1	1		1	1			1								
76	2	2	2	1	1													
77	1	2					2			1								
78	2	1		1	2					1								
79	2	1	1		1					1								
80	3	1		2	1			1										
81	1	2	1				1			1								
82	1	1	1				1											
83	1								1									
84		1																1
85	1	2		1												1		1
86	1	1								1		1						
87	2				1										1			
89	1		1															
	58	54	14	12	10	2	14	26	2	6	1	10	2	2	2	1	1	7

The occupations of persons dying from Cancer are shown in the following table :—

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Colliery Worker	.....	5	Housewives	.....	26
Colliery Worker (R)	.....	4	Widows	.....	24
Miner	.....	1	Spinster—		
Miner (R)	.....	12	Presser (R)	.....	1
Storeman (R)	.....	2	Spinster—		
Lorry Driver	.....	1	Housekeeper (R)	.....	1
Labourer (R)	.....	2	Spinster—		
Motor Body Builder (R)	.....	1	Machinist (R)	.....	1
Shoe Operative (R)	.....	1	Spinster—Clerk	.....	1
Fitter	.....	1			
Fitter (R)	.....	1			
Silk Doubler	.....	1			
Platelayer	.....	1			
Platepayer (R)	.....	1			
Plasterer (R)	.....	1			
Joiner (R)	.....	1			
Engine Driver	.....	1			
Railway Foreman	.....	1			
Factory Foreman	.....	1			
Coal Merchant (R)	.....	1			
Ironmonger (R)	.....	1			
Scrap Metal Dealer (R)	.....	1			
Road Sweeper	.....	1			
Factory Cleaner (R)	.....	1			
Caretaker (R)	.....	1			
Bailiff	.....	1			
Hairdresser (R)	.....	1			
Officer's Batman (R)	.....	1			
Civil Servant	.....	1			
Clerk, N.C.B.	.....	1			
Representative	.....	1			
Projectionist (R)	.....	1			
Telephone Operator	.....	1			
Manager	.....	1			
Baker (R)	.....	2			
General Dealer (R)	.....	1			
Grocer's Salesman	.....	1			

Control of Infectious Diseases

DIPHTHERIA.

The total number of children immunised during the year was 648 of whom 572 were under 5 years of age, and 76 aged 5—14. The percentage of the child population protected at the end of the year was 77.2 compared with 70.2 in 1961.

The number of children already immunised who were given a “boosting” or reinforcing dose during the year was 483.

Thanks are given to the Head Teachers and their staffs for their invaluable assistance.

The recommendations of the Ministry of Health have been followed during the year.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Inoculation against whooping cough commenced in November 1946, and has been carried on without interruption through 1962, and during the year 564 children have been inoculated against this disease.

SMALLPOX.

2,560 Primary and 1,398 Re-vaccinations were performed during 1962.

TETANUS.

Tetanus Injections commenced in 1962. 369 children were inoculated against this disease during the year.

POLIOMYELITIS.

In February 1962 the Sabin (Oral) vaccine came into use and in consequence the use of the Salk Vaccine has diminished and the greater efficiency of the Sabin Vaccine gradually proved. As the two types of vaccine were in use during some part of the year those vaccinated in 1962 received one or other vaccine or in some cases both. In all age and priority groups 1,178 persons received their primary vaccination, 2,171 were given “booster” doses and 707 persons received their fourth dose of vaccine.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The B.C.G. vaccination of school children in their 14th year began in 1958, and in 1962 was extended to include Secondary School children in their 1st and 2nd years. During 1962, 2,601 children were tested by the Heaf Multiple Puncture method and 2,020 non-reactors were vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine. The 469 reactors—18% of the children tested—were referred to King's Mill Hospital for X-ray examination.

CONTROL OF INFESTATION.

(a) Scabies.

This condition is practically non-existent in the town.

(b) Vermin.

Health Visitors and School Nurses keep a careful watch on children and where premises are affected fumigation is carried out.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases received during the year was 48 compared with 785 in 1961.

Measles. 20 notifications were received during the year compared with 741 in 1961. No cases was admitted to Hospital.

Year					
1953	.....	.....	....	—	100
1954	.....	.....	....	..	80
1955	.....	.....	.....	.....	924
1956	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
1957	.....	.....	.....	.....	742
1958	.....	.....	.....	..	462
1959	.....	.....	.....	.....	221
1960	.....	.....	.....	.....	207
1961	.....	.....	.....	.....	741
1962	.....	.....	.....	.....	20

Whooping Cough. No notification of this disease was received during the year. The number in 1961 was 8.

Scarlet Fever. 6 cases of this disease were notified and one was admitted to the Fever Hospital. No death was recorded.

Year				
1953	.....	...	.....	107
1954	.....	.....	.....	37
1955	.....	.	..	83
1956	.....	.....		35
1957	.....		.....	36
1958	.....		.....	23
1959	.....	.....	.....	79
1960	.....	.....	.....	49
1961	.....	.....	.....	19
1962	.....	.....	.....	6

Diphtheria. For the thirteenth successive year no case of this disease occurred in the Borough.

Anterior Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis.
(Infantile Paralysis).

One case of this disease was notified during the year.

Food Poisoning. Two cases occurred during the year. Investigation failed to reveal the source of the causal organism Salmonella-Typhimurium.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948. Section 47.

No statutory action under the above Act was necessary during the year.

Tuberculosis

Particulars of new cases and deaths from this disease during 1962 :—

Age Periods in years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15-25	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
25-35	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
35-45	3	3	—	1	1	—	—	—
45-55	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
55-65	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Totals	12	5	2	3	3	1	—	1

The following table shows the deaths and the number of new cases notified during the past ten years :—

<i>Year</i>	DEATHS		NEW CASES	
	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>
1953	10	1	29	4
1954	11	0	32	3
1955	11	1	25	0
1956	3	1	34	5
1957	1	1	33	3
1958	1	0	19	4
1959	0	0	28	3
1960	1	0	27	3
1961	5	0	18	4
1962	4	1	17	5

Water Supplies in 1962

Fuller information is available in the Report of the Water Engineer, but the following summary is inserted here to comply with the Circular 170/147 of the Ministry of Health.

- (1) The water supply of the Borough is derived from two deep wells—Rainworth (depth 110 ft., boreholes 270 ft. below ground level), and Clipstone (depth 110 ft., boreholes 200 ft. below ground level).
- (2) 1,170 yards of 3-in., 1,019 yards of 4-in. and 293 yards of 6-in. water mains were laid in 1962. Also 382 yards 9-in., 26 yards 12-in. and 765 yards 18-in. trunk mains were laid or re-laid.
- (3) The water supply of the Borough has been satisfactory in quality.
- (4) The water supply of the Borough has been satisfactory in quantity.
- (5) Results of bacteriological examination. Twelve samples of water after chlorination were taken and were satisfactory.
- (6) Results of chemical analysis. Twelve samples were taken and were satisfactory. The water is not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.
- (7) Proportion of dwelling-houses and proportion of population supplied from public water mains :—
 - (a) The supply is direct to houses in respect of 99.98% of the population.
 - (b) 2 houses receive no supply from the public mains.

Housing

HOUSING ACTS, 1936 to 1957.

(1) Clearance Areas.

Further steady progress was made in the Council's second post-war five year programme for the clearance of unfit houses. During the year Official Representations were made in respect of the following two clearance areas relating to 11 houses occupied by 27 persons :—

Area No. 110—Victoria Street Clearance Area, 1962.

Area No. 111—Victoria Street Clearance Area, 1962.

As a result of the failure to acquire the whole of the houses in the New England Clearance Area No. 106 by agreement, the Corporation made a Compulsory Purchase Order in respect of Nos. 27 and 28, New England. The owner of these two houses appealed against the confirmation of the Order and after a public local inquiry the Minister, though satisfied that the Area was properly represented and that the most satisfactory method of dealing with the conditions in the Area was the demolition of all the buildings, was not satisfied that acquisition of the land by the Corporation was necessary and refused to confirm the Order.

(2) Individual Unfit Houses.

During the year Official Representations were made in respect of the following 4 houses providing accommodation for 6 persons :—

Nos. 165 and 167, Newgate Lane.

No. 13a, Ratcliffe Gate.

No. 27, Ratcliffe Gate.

(3) Local Authority owned houses Certified Unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.

Nil.

(4) Demolition of Houses.

During the year 27 houses were demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure.

(5) Number of New Houses erected during the year.

(a) By the Local Authority	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
(b) By Private Enterprise	.....	.....	.....	.....	294

General Provision of Health Services in Mansfield

The following are the main services provided for the Borough.

(a) Ambulance Facilities.

A free ambulance service is provided dealing with infectious and non-infectious cases. This is under the care of the Notts. County Council.

(b) Professional Nursing in the Home.

Generally this is carried out by the District Nursing Association under the supervision of the Notts. County Council.

(c) Child Life Protection.

This is under the supervision of the Notts. County Council.

(d) Orthopaedic Treatment.

The scheme for the treatment of crippled children is now administered by the Notts. County Council.

(e) Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

Administered by the Notts. County Council.

(f) Institutional Midwifery.

Midwifery cases are admitted to the Women's Hospital, Peel Street, Nottingham, Kilton Hospital, Worksop, and King's Mill Hospital, Sutton-in-Ashfield.

(g) Care of Premature Babies.

Notts. County Council undertake the care of Premature babies.

(h) Care of Illegitimate Children.

Administered by the Notts. County Council.

(i) Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

Child Welfare clinics are held at St. John's Street Centre, St. Barnabas' Church Schoolroom, Pleasley Hill, St. Lawrence's Church Hall, Hermitage Avenue, and Abbott Road. A Doctor is in attendance at each clinic.

These clinics are under the control of the Notts. County Council.

(j) Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation.

A Session for Immunisation is held at St. John's Street Centre on Wednesday mornings. Facilities for immunisation are also provided at all Child Welfare sessions.

(k) Venereal Diseases.

The Venereal Disease treatment clinic is situated in West Hill Drive, attached to the Mansfield District General Hospital. Medical Officers Sessions are held as follows :—

MALES.	Tuesday	10 a.m. to 12 noon. 3-45 p.m. to 5-45 p.m.
FEMALES	Monday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Wednesday	4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

This service is under the control of the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee.

(l) Tuberculosis.

This is under the control of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board and the Chest Clinic is held at King's Mill Hospital. Clinics are held as follows :—

WOMEN AND CHILDREN	Monday	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon. 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
MEN	Thursday	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Special clinics for Employed persons (Men and Women)—
Thursday evenings, 5-30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

B.C.G. Clinic and Contact Cases—Friday, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

(m) Day Nurseries.

One Day Nursery, maintained by the Notts. County Council at Bull Farm has accommodation for 40 children.

(n) School Clinics.

Consultation clinics, dental clinics, eye clinics and Physiotherapy are held at the School Clinic, Ratcliffe Gate. Consultation clinics are also held at Pleasley Schools, Hermitage Avenue and, Abbott Road. For further details reference should be made to the reports of the County School Medical Officer.

(o) Open-Air School.

Berry Hill Open-Air School has accommodation for 120 scholars. For further information reference should be made to the reports of the County School Medical Officer.

(p) Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers.

An annual subscription is made to the Mansfield and District Society for the Help and Protection of Girls, which is able to secure beds for approved cases.

(q) Mansfield and District General Hospital.

This hospital is under the control of the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee and has a total of 178 beds allocated as follows :—

General Surgical	.....	68
General Medical	.....	52
Paediatrics	.....	13
Traumatic and Orthopaedic	.....	45

A private Patients Unit is attached to the Hospital. This Unit contains 14 beds for medical or surgical cases.

(r) Victoria Hospital.

Under the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee, this hospital has 304 beds for chronic and geriatric cases.

(s) Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital.

This is a hospital of 338 beds, under the control of the Nottingham No. 5 Hospital Management Committee.

(t) Ransom Hospital.

This hospital undertakes the treatment of tuberculosis and chest diseases under the control of the Nottingham No. 5 Hospital Management Committee. There is accommodation for 203 patients.

(u) Forest Hospital.

With accommodation for 96 patients, this hospital is also under the control of the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee. There are 29 beds for infectious diseases, 17 beds for dermatology and 50 beds for chronic and geriatric cases.

(v) Crow Hill Rehabilitation Centre.

Provides out-patient facilities for rehabilitation including Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy Department.

Factories Act 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises.	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.....	27	32	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	254	310	38	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	25	20	—	—
TOTAL	306	362	40	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. In- spector	By H.M. In- spector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)....	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	4	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	37	37	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	40	42	—	—	—

**PART VIII OF THE ACT.
OUTWORK.**

(Sections 133 and 134).

Nature of Work	Section 133.			Section 134.		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions.
Wearing apparel— Making, etc. Cleaning and Washing	18	—	—	—	—	—

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report for the year 1962.

It is encouraging to record that since the writing of my last report substantial progress has been made in the attack to reduce the level of atmospheric pollution in the Borough. On 29th May, 1962, the Minister of Housing and Local Government, following the lodging of objections by persons resident in the Area concerned, held a public inquiry into the Borough of Mansfield No. 2 Smoke Control Order when consideration was given to the written and oral evidence submitted by the Council and objectors. On 31st July, 1962, the Minister confirmed this Order to come into operation on 1st July, 1963. In his letter of confirmation the Minister indicated to the Council that, in his opinion, smoke pollution is a serious social evil particularly in the "black" areas and, as Mansfield is in a "black" area, the Council were justified in seeking to extend the area of their district under smoke control. The Minister further indicated that good quality coke, suitable for use in open fireplaces, is readily available in Mansfield and there is no doubt that it is capable of providing efficient and economical heating when correctly used in a proper appliance.

On 28th December, 1962, the Town Council made the Borough of Mansfield No. 3 Smoke Control Order and submitted it to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation. This Order declares a further area of 353 acres in the south-west of the town to be a smoke control area and covers 865 premises of which 846 are dwelling-houses. (This Order was in fact confirmed by the Minister on 26th April, 1963, to come into operation on 1st November, 1963 and at the time of writing this report the detailed survey of houses in the proposed No. 4 smoke control area is well advanced.)

Side by side with this activity to reduce smoke from domestic chimneys several industrial plants in the town have, during the year, been improved by the installation of new boilers and mechanical stokers and these improvements, together with others carried out in recent years, clearly demonstrate that it is quite possible to achieve both clean air and boiler efficiency with the use of locally mined coal.

During the year 98 applications for standard grants, an increase of one over the previous year, were received under the House Purchase and Housing Acts for financial assistance towards the modernisation of sub-standard houses. Eighty-five houses, as compared with 73 in 1961, were modernised by the provision of baths, hot-water systems, and internal water-closets; this work attracted grant-aid totalling £8,034, being an increase of £1,139 on the previous year. Pleasing though this modest increase may be, there seems to be little hope of obtaining, on a large scale, the improvements needed in the numerous inadequately equipped houses in the town until local authorities are given power to require the provision of modern housing amenities.

Further progress was made in the Council's second five-year programme of slum clearance and during the year 27 houses were demolished. In the same period official representations were made in respect of 15 houses to be dealt with in clearance areas or by individual action.

As compared with 5 in the previous year only 2 applications were received under the Rent Act, 1957, for Certificates of Disrepair and both of these were granted. This further decline in the number of applications received is an obvious indication of the ineffectiveness of this particular piece of legislation to secure improvements in housing conditions.

During the year 725 complaints were received in the Department and as a result of the investigations into these complaints 1,001 notices were served upon owners requiring repairs to houses. An increasing number of the complaints received are from persons living in houses adjoining or near to factory premises and relate to alleged nuisances from noise or vibration; the investigation of such complaints requires much time and patience and seldom results in a satisfactory solution to all the parties concerned. The basic cause of the alleged nuisance invariably is due to the absence of proper planning in the past, resulting in residential property and

industrial property being in too close proximity. Any solution to the problem is bound to be in the nature of a compromise unless the factories concerned are to close down completely, particularly as a noise which is capable of driving one person to near distraction leaves another quite unaffected.

Since the decontrol of meat and livestock in 1954 the number of animals slaughtered for food in the Borough has increased each year and this trend was continued in 1962 when 40,786 animals were slaughtered and inspected as compared with 38,357 in 1961. The inspection of meat in the two slaughterhouses makes considerable demands upon the time of your inspectors for slaughtering is taking place on each day of the week including Saturdays and Sundays.

In my report of last year I referred to the spectacular reduction in the incidence of tuberculosis in cattle, reporting that only one animal out of 2,559 slaughtered was found to be affected with the disease. This year, not one of the 2,401 cattle slaughtered and inspected was found to be affected.

Inspections during the year resulted in the condemnation of over 26 tons of meat and edible offal as being unfit for human consumption.

A total of 161 samples of food and drugs covering a wide variety of articles in common and regular demand were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination and, in addition, 127 samples of milk were tested for quality in your own Department. Sixteen of the samples sent for analysis were the subject of adverse reports but none of the irregularities were of a serious nature and were dealt with informally.

705 samples of milk were taken during the course of delivery to the general public or at schools and hospitals. Only 6 of these samples failed to pass the prescribed tests and of these 4 were bottled on dairy premises outside the Borough.

The coming into operation of the Licensing Act, 1961, gave the Corporation the opportunity to make representations to the Borough Magistrates regarding the condition of some of the licensed clubs in the town and as a result many improvements in toilet accommodation, washing facilities, equipment, and hygiene generally, were obtained.

During the year 2,062 inspections were made of food premises in the Borough and, as a result, 113 notices were served. It is a pleasure to record the continued co-operation of the great majority of food traders in the town and to pay tribute to their efforts to secure improvements in food handling and display.

The following pages give detailed information of the work carried out during the year.

It is again pleasing to pay tribute to the continued efforts of my Deputy, Mr. Spencer, and all members of the staff to make the year a successful one.

In conclusion I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation and thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest and support during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

H. N. EARDLEY,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

Sanitary Administration

Summary of Work Done during the Year 1962.

Details of Notices served and complied with :—				Served	Complied with
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT NOTICES	.	.	...	997	983
HOUSING ACT NOTICES	.....	.....	.....	4	12
DEFECTIVE HOUSES	...	...	.....	790	802
Roofs	.....	.....	.....	202	171
Walls	.....	.....	.....	160	220
Floors	.....	.....	.....	39	31
Ceilings	.....	.....	.....	71	104
Windows	.....	.....	.....	160	198
Fireplaces	.....	.....	.....	59	68
Washing Coppers	.....	.....	.....	5	2
Sinks renewed	.....	.....	.....	7	8
Water supply	.....	.....	.....	37	38
Rainwater Pipes	.....	.....	.....	203	188
Paving	.....	.....	.....	47	72
W.C.'s repaired	.....	.....	.....	79	84
W.C.'s additional	.....	.....	.....	—	—
Drains cleansed	.....	.....	.....	189	184
Drains repaired	.....	.....	.....	96	112
Other	.....	.....	.....	92	108
Houses cleansed	.....	.....	.....	10	8
Houses disinfested of vermin	.....	.....	.....	1	—
Overcrowding abated	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Nuisances from animals abated	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Rats and Mice	.....	.....	.....	—	—
Offensive accumulations removed	.....	.....	.....	24	26
Dustbins provided	.....	.....	.....	143	133
Smoke nuisances abated	.....	.....	.....	11	19
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	10	9
Places of Entertainment	.....	.....	.....	—	—
Workplaces	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Hairdressers	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Noise abatement	.....	.....	.....	2	2

Food and Drugs Act Notices	113	134
Factory Act Notices	40	44
Shops Act Notices	39	37
Dairies	1	1
Agriculture (Welfare & Safety) Act	—	—

Summary of Notices served under Public Health and Housing Acts.

Number of informal notices served	1001
Number of informal notices complied with	995
Number of Statutory Notices served	177
Number of Statutory Notices complied with :—	
(a) By Owners	130
(b) By Corporation in default of owners	23

Analysis of Statutory Notices served and complied with :—

	Served	Complied with	
		By Owners	By Corporation in default
Housing Act, 1936 :—			
Section 9 (Repairs)	1	1	—
Public Health Act, 1936 :—			
Section 39 (Eaves, Gutters)	13	11	—
Section 24 (Drains)	7	5	4
Section 44 (W.C.'s)	—	—	—
Section 45 (W.C.'s)	12	9	2
Section 56 (Paving)	23	12	10
Section 75 (Dustbins)	62	58	7
Section 93 (Repairs)	57	33	—
Section 83 (Vermin)	1	1	—
Section 50 (Cesspools)	1	—	—
Totals	177	130	23

Public Health Inspectors' Visits during the Year.

GENERAL SANITATION.	No. of Visits
Water Supply	16
Drainage	650
Stables and Piggeries	10
Offensive Trades	3
Tents, Vans and Sheds	16
Factories	362
Workplaces	45
Outworkers	21
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	1
Refuse Disposal	22
Rats and Mice	97
Noise Abatement	186
Schools	16
Shops	283
Pet Shops	8
Upholsterers	14
Hairdressers	106
Farm Premises	—
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	150

HOUSING.

Under Public Health Acts :—

No. of houses inspected	997
Re-visits paid to above houses	3913

Under Housing Acts :—

No. of houses inspected	102
Re-visits paid to above houses	244

Overcrowding :—

No. of houses inspected	5
Re-visits paid to above houses	—

Verminous Premises :—

Visits paid to houses	17
Miscellaneous housing visits	106

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Smoke observations and advisory visits	293
Smoke Control Area survey visits	883
Smoke Control Area re-visits	183

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Inquiries in case of infectious disease	19
Re-visits	5

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

Visits to Slaughterhouses	1147
Visits to Stalls	205
Visits to Other Premises	—

Legal Proceedings.

During the year it was found necessary to institute legal proceedings in three instances as follows :—

- (1) A local baker was summoned under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for selling a bread cob containing a maggot and under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960, for failing to keep an article of equipment in a clean condition. A fine of £60 was imposed in respect of each offence.
- (2) A local shopkeeper was summoned and fined £7-7-0d. under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for selling roasted pork which was infested with maggots.
- (3) An application was made to the Magistrates for a Nuisance Order under section 94 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in respect of the non-compliance of a statutory notice. The necessary Order was granted.

Rent Act, 1957

During the year 5 applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair. Details of the work involved are given below :—

(1) Number of applications for certificates	2
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	—
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates—	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	1
(b) in respect of all defects	1
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords	1
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority	—
(6) Number of certificates issued	1
(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	2
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	—
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	—
(10) Certificates cancelled by the Local Authority	2

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959.

HOUSING ACT, 1961.

Improvement of Houses by Standard Grants.

During the year 98 applications were received for standard grants towards the cost of providing the five basic housing improvements—a bath or shower, a wash-hand basin, a water-closet, a hot-water system and a food store. Particulars relating to these applications are as follows :—

Number of houses in respect of which applications for grants were received	98
Number of applications approved	91
Number of applications withdrawn	4
Number of applications not eligible	3
Number of houses improved by the provision of the standard amenities	85
Average permissible grant per house	£126-2-4d.
Average actual grant per house	£94-10-5d.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

1.—MEAT INSPECTION.

Number of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year :—

Cows	.....	18
Beasts	.....	2383
Sheep	.....	5540
Pigs	.....	32829
Calves	.....	16
		<hr/> 40786 <hr/>

The following statement gives details of the meat and other foods surrendered during the year. All condemned meat is stained and collected daily by a local firm for processing into animal feeding stuffs and fertilisers. Other food condemned is disposed of at the Corporation destructor.

Carcases Condemned.

Number	Disease	Wieght		
		T.	C.	lbs.
24 Pigs	..... Pyaemia	2	1	96
7 Pigs	..... Septicaemia		8	16
7 Pigs	..... Swine Fever		7	46
5 Pigs	..... Fever		5	21
5 Pigs	..... Pleurisy, acute septic		5	62
5 Pigs	..... Pneumonia, acute septic		6	79
3 Pigs	..... Peritonitis, septic		8	34
2 Pigs	..... Swine Erysipelas, acute		2	51
2 Pigs	..... Oedema		2	10
2 Pigs	..... Mastitis, acute septic		5	50
2 Pigs	..... Generalised Tuberculosis		4	100
2 Pigs	..... Emaciation		3	51
2 Pigs	..... Multiple Abscesses		1	99
1 Pig	..... Jaundice			60
1 Pig	..... Moribund		1	38
1 Pig	..... Leukaemia			94
1 Pig	..... Inefficiency of bleeding		5	0
2 Sheep	..... Fever			97
2 Sheep	..... Pleurisy, acute septic			111
2 Sheep	..... Pyaemia			92
2 Sheep	..... Oedema			80
1 Calf	..... Oedema			60
Total Weight			<hr/> 5	<hr/> 15
				<hr/> 3 <hr/>

Parts of Carcases and Edible Organs Condemned.

		Weight		
Disease		T.	C.	lbs.
Pork	Injury and Bruising	5	11	
Beef	Bruising			99
469 Pigs' Heads	Tuberculosis	3	5	104
12 Beasts' Heads	Actinomycosis	3	24	
4 Beasts' Heads	Cysticercus Bovis	1	8	
3 Beasts' Heads	Abscesses			90
Edible Offals	Various Diseases	17	4	49
Imported Chilled Beef	Muscular Fibrosis			59
Total Weight		21	1	108

2.—OTHER FOODS.

		Weight		
Cause of Condemnation		T.	C.	lbs.
Article				
Canned Goods	Unsound	2	14	6
Miscellaneous	Unsound		1	57
Total Weight		2	15	63

3.—TABLE OF CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR PART.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Killed	2383	18	16	5540	32829	—
Number inspected	2383	18	16	5540	32829	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	1	8	70	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	992	—	—	60	7217	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci	41.63	—	6.25	1.23	22.20	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	2	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	487	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1.49	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.—SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

During the year 161 samples were submitted for analysis by the Public Analyst. The following table shows the nature of the samples and the results of the Public Analyst's examinations :—

Details of samples taken during the year :—

ARTICLE	Number examined			Unsatisfactory samples		
	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total
Milk	57	—	57	3	—	3
Double Cream	—	3	3	—	—	—
Condensed Milk	—	2	2	—	—	—
Dried Milk Powder	—	1	1	—	1	1
Dried Milk Powder and water	—	1	1	—	1	1
Dairy Ice Cream	—	4	4	—	—	—
Ice Cream	1	—	1	—	—	—
Separated Milk and Vegetable Fat (Alfonal)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Farm Butter	1	—	1	—	—	—
Danish Butter	1	—	1	—	—	—
Margarine	3	—	3	—	—	—
Lard	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream Buns	1	—	1	—	—	—
Egg Yellow	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk Loaf	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bread	—	1	1	—	1	1
Self Raising Flour	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rice Flour	—	1	1	—	—	—
Brown Scone Meal	—	1	1	—	—	—
Puff Pastry	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fruit Tart with Fresh Dairy Cream	—	1	1	—	—	—
Scotch Short Bread	—	1	1	—	1	1
Preserves	1	2	3	—	—	—
Table Jelly	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lemon Curd	—	1	1	—	—	—
Red Currant Jelly	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dried Fruit Salad	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dried Apple Rings	—	1	1	—	—	—
Confectionery—Sweets	3	9	12	—	—	—
Moist Brown Sugar	—	1	1	—	—	—
Blackcurrant Juice Syrup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pork Sausage	6	—	6	1	—	1
Beef Sausage	4	—	4	1	—	1
Pork Dripping	1	1	2	1	1	2
Potted Meat	1	—	1	—	—	—
Polony	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hamburgers	1	—	1	—	—	—
Meat and Potato Pie	—	1	1	—	1	1
Steak Pasties	—	1	1	—	1	1

Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955—*continued*.

ARTICLE	Number examined			Unsatisfactory samples		
	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total
Cornish Pasties	—	1	1	—	1	1
Stewed Steak (Tinned)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Meat Paste	—	1	1	—	—	—
Meat Pies	1	—	1	—	—	—
Haddock Grilletts	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mushrooms with Savoury Rice	—	1	1	—	—	—
Indian Chicken Curry	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tea	—	1	1	—	1	1
Coffee and Chicory Essence	—	1	1	—	—	—
Soft Drinks	5	1	6	—	—	—
Bitter Beer	2	—	2	—	—	—
Tomato Pickle	—	1	1	—	—	—
Salad Cream	—	1	1	—	—	—
Instant Powdered Gelatine	—	1	1	—	—	—
Turmeric	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ground Cinnamon	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vanilla Essence	—	1	1	—	—	—
Marjoram	—	1	1	—	—	—
White Pepper	—	2	2	—	—	—
Mustard	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cut Mixed Peel	—	1	1	—	—	—
Green Glazed Cherries	—	1	1	—	1	1
Baking Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sal Volatile	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fever Mixture	—	1	1	—	—	—
Saccharin Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—
Corn Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fresh Garden Peas	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ground Brazils	—	1	1	—	—	—
	92	69	161	6	10	16

**ACTION TAKEN IN RESPECT OF SAMPLES ADVERSELY REPORTED
UPON BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST.**

Sample No.	Article	Unsatisfactory or sub-standard nature of sample	Action Taken
9, 10 and 12	Milk	Deficient in milk fat and solids-not-fat based on the Standards of the Sale of Milk Regulations	These were three of seven samples taken on delivery from a consignment of one producer. The average value of the milk fat for the whole consignment was 3.3. per cent. and that of solids-not-fat was 8.5 per cent. The results were notified to the producer.
18	Meat and Potato Pie	The meat content of this pie was 7.5 per cent. and was considered by the Public Analyst to be deficient.	The Public Analyst's observations were notified to the manufacturers.
19	Steak Pasties	The meat content of these pasties was 18.6 per cent. and was considered by the Public Analyst to be deficient.	The Public Analyst's observations were notified to the manufacturers who decided to cease production.
20	Cornish Pasties	The meat content of these pasties was 14.7 per cent. and was considered by the Public Analyst to be deficient.	The Public Analyst's observations were notified to the manufacturer.
21	Pork Dripping	This sample contained 8.9 per cent. of moisture and should be described as "Pork Dripping with Jelly."	The manufacturer, a local butcher, was notified of the Public Analyst's observations and he undertook to use the description recommended.
27	Beef Sausage	Deficient in meat to the extent of 4.6 per cent. based upon the former Ministry of Food Standard.	The manufacturer, a local butcher, was informed of the Public Analyst's observations.

Action taken in respect of Samples adversely reported upon by the Public Analyst—*continued.*

Sample No.	Article	Unsatisfactory or sub-standard nature or sample	Action Taken
35	Dried Milk Powder	Both samples contained a few brown spherical particles, hard and bitter to the taste. In the opinion of the Public Analyst these brown particles consisted of milk powder which had been caramelised by the spray heat treatment.	These samples were taken from a school kitchen : After removal of the brown particles by sieving the milk powder was found to be perfectly satisfactory.
36	Dried Milk Powder and Water		
53	Pork Dripping	This sample contained 11.32 per cent, of moisture and should be described as " Pork Dripping with Jelly."	The retailer of this product was notified of the Public Analyst's observations and he undertook to use the description recommended.
101	Slice of Cut Loaf	This slice contained a brown streak which in the opinion of the Public Analyst was a piece of dough containing lubricating oil and excess iron.	Warning letter sent to the manufacturer of the article.
104	Pork Sausage	Deficient in meat to the extent of 9.0 per cent. based upon the former Ministry of Food Standard.	The manufacturer and vendor of this sausage, a local butcher was informed of the Public Analyst's observations.
124	Scotch Short-bread Biscuits	This sample was the subject of a complaint that the taste was not normal. The Public Analyst reported that the fat in the biscuits gave a slight positive test for rancidity but not sufficiently so as to justify serious action.	The Public Analyst's observations were notified to the retailer of the product.

Action taken in respect of Samples adversely reported upon by the Public Analyst—*continued*

Sample No.	Article	Unsatisfactory or sub-standard nature of sample	Action Taken
142	Green Glazed Cherries	Not labelled in accordance with the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.	The packer of these cherries, a local shop-keeper, was notified of the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order.
152	Tea	Not labelled in accordance with the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.	The Food and Drugs Authority were satisfied that the statement on the container of this article satisfied the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953 and therefore, no action was taken.

5.—GERBER TESTING OF MILK.

During the year 127 samples of milk were tested for chemical quality in your Department. This test provides a reliable means of detecting adulterated supplies and enables your Department to cover a much wider field of investigation than would be possible by employing the procedure of formal sampling.

6.—MILK SUPPLY.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Number of Dairies on Register	6
Number of Distributors of Milk on Register	10
Number of inspections during the year	151

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

(a) Number of Licences issued :—

Pasteuriser's Licences (Short-time High Temperature)	2
" Tuberculin Tested " Milk Dealer's (Bottling) Licences	2
" Pasteurised " Milk Dealer's Licences	77
" Sterilised " Milk Dealer's Licences	86
" Tuberculin Tested " Milk Dealer's Licences	3

(b) Samples of Milk submitted to Prescribed Tests.

During the year 705 samples were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham. Full details of the results of the examination of these samples appear in the following tables :—

Designation	No. of samples	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test		Turbidity Test	
		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail
Pasteurised	249	249	—	249	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested							
Pasteurised	315	314	1	312	3	—	—
Sterilised	102	—	—	—	—	102	—
Tuberculin Tested	39	—	—	37	2	—	—

7.—ICE CREAM.

Bacteriological examination of samples.

During the year 16 samples of ice-cream were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham, where they were submitted to the form of methylene blue test suggested by the Ministry of Health. The table below gives the result of these tests.

GRADE	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue	Number of Samples
1	4½ hours or more	16
2	2½ to 4 hours	—
3	½ to 2 hours	—
4	0 hours	—
Total		16

N.B.—The Ministry of Health suggest that owing to numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice cream, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results of any given sample. Judgement should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that over a six-monthly period 50 per cent. of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80 per cent. into Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20 per cent. into Grade 3, and none into Grade 4.

8.—FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH.

(a) Type.

	No.	Inspections
Butchers' shops	56	203
Butchers' preparation rooms	36	117
Grocers	233	687
Greengrocers and fruiterers	32	45
Canteens, hotel & cafe kitchens	92	181
School Kitchens	20	34
Bakehouses	13	82
Fried fish shops	29	103
Wet fish and poultry	6	24
Confectioners	66	77
Public houses	62	106
Licensed Clubs	31	122
Off Licenced premises	14	25
Hawkers' premises	18	70
Miscellaneous Food Premises	14	35

(b) Number of food premises registered under :—

	Food & Drugs Act, Section 16	Notts. County Council Act, 1951, Section 147
Butchers' preparation rooms	36	—
Fried fish shops	29	—
Ice-cream retailers	184	—
Hawkers' premises	—	18

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There are twelve premises in the Borough registered under Section 2 of this Act.

During the year 10 samples of upholstery filling materials were taken and submitted to the Prescribed Analyst. All 10 samples satisfied the requirements of the Act.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Following are brief descriptions of the methods in use in Mansfield for the determination of grit dust and other deposited matter, smoke and sulphur dioxide :—

(a) Deposited Matter.

For this determination the British Standard Deposit Gauge is used. It consists of a glass collecting bowl 12 inches in diameter supported on a metal tripod and surrounded at the sides by a cylindrical bird-guard of wire mesh. An outlet from the bottom of the bowl connects with a polythene bottle. After one month's operation the collected sample, including the rainwater, is measured and separated by filtration into dissolved and undissolved fractions which are examined separately. The insoluble grit and dust are generally analysed for tar, other carbonaceous matter and ash and the liquid portion for acidity, calcium, sulphates and chlorides.

Although the results are commonly expressed in 'tons per square mile per month' it is important to bear in mind that the rates of deposition are not uniform over an area so large as a square mile.

(b) Sulphur dioxide.

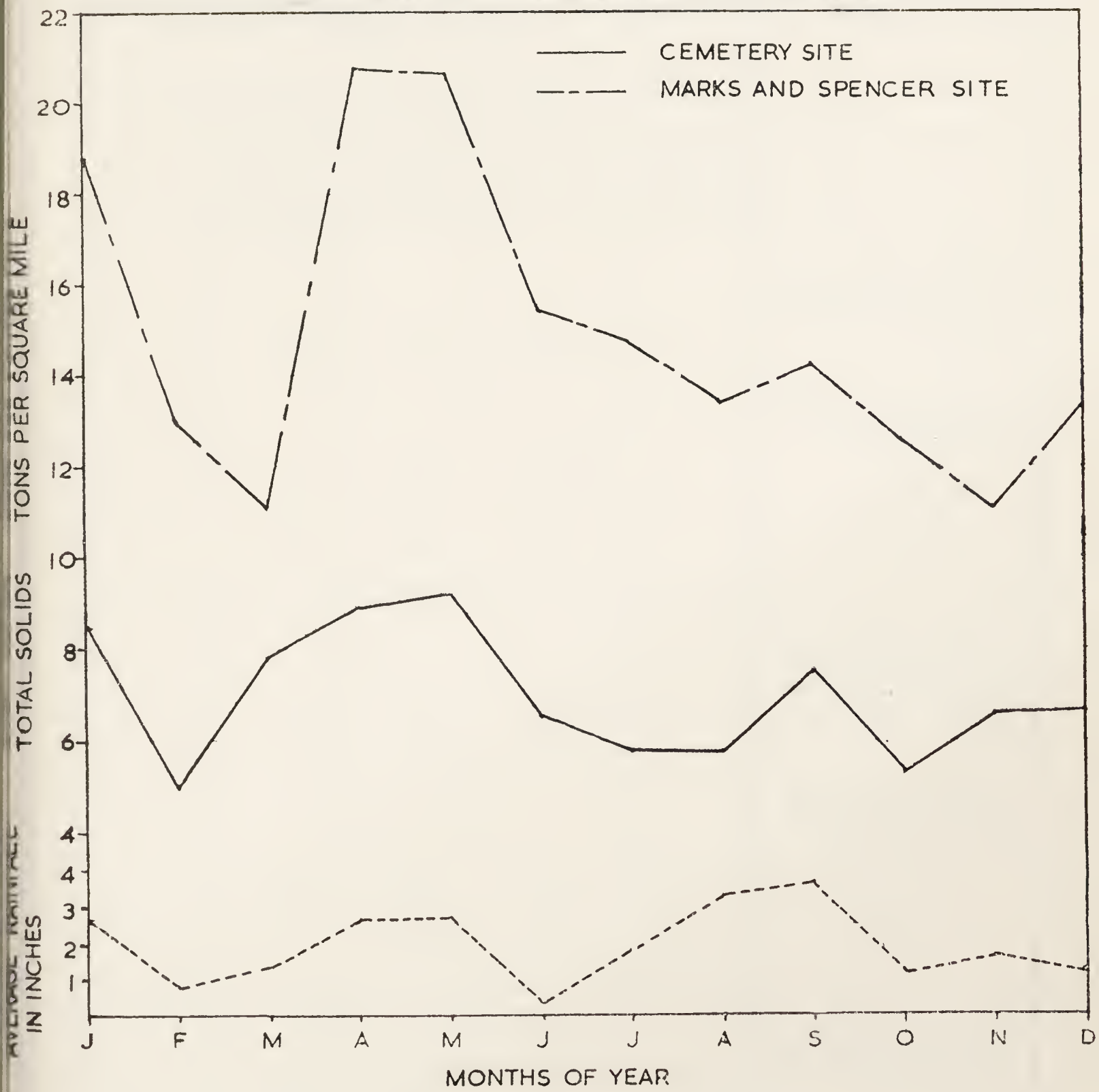
In the "lead peroxide" method a porcelain cylinder carrying a coating of specially standardised lead peroxide is placed in a louvered box which protects it from rain and missiles but allows free circulation around the cylinder. The cylinder is exposed for a month, during which time sulphur dioxide reacts with the lead peroxide to form lead sulphate. At the end of the month the amount of sulphur collected is determined by analysis and the result expressed in empirical units. If certain other sulphur compounds are also present in the air they may also react with or be deposited on the lead peroxide layer and thus increase the result. The method is not therefore specific to sulphur dioxide but it generally provides a useful indication of the relative concentration of this gas.

The results of the monthly observations of atmospheric pollution recorded by the Deposit Gauges and Lead Peroxide instruments stationed in the Borough are indicated in the following graphs.

ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR BY LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD



DEPOSIT GAUGE ANALYSES FOR 1962



PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The following table gives particulars of all premises treated for the extermination of rats and mice.

	Type of Property				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling- Houses	(3) Business Premises	(4) Totals of Columns (1), (2) and (3)	(5) Agri- cultural
Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	13	173	147	333	6
Number of such properties found to be infested by					
(a) Rats	7	127	42	176	6
(b) Mice	6	46	105	157	—
Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	49	260	846	1155	13
Number of such properties found to be infested by					
(a) Rats	40	146	42	228	13
(b) Mice	9	17	76	102	—
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	247	1555	1887	3689	93
Number of infested properties	62	336	265	663	19

In addition to the work indicated in the above table, the sewers in all districts of the Borough were treated for rat infestation. The methods employed were those recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Details of this work are summarised below.

Number of test baits laid	298
Number of manholes in which poison baits were laid	298
Number of manholes in which poison baits were taken	166

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year, 1962.

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases Notified												Total cases notified in each locality				Deaths	Total cases removed to Hospital	
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years											North Ward including Pleasley Hill	Pleasley Hill alone	South Ward	East Ward			
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65							65 and over
Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever ..	6	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
Diphtheria ... "B" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Para-typhoid "B" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Acute Encephalitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Anterior ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	11	..	1
Dysentery ..	17	..	1	1	1	6	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	2
Food Poisoning ..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Pneumonia ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough ..	..	4	2	3	4	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Measles ..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	9	..	..
Totals ..	48	5	3	4	7	12	10	2	1	2	2	2	..	1	17	7	24	..	5

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF DEATH

Causes of Death								All Ages	
								Males	Females
All Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329	338
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
2	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
3	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
4	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
8	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	3
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	10
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	22
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
16	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	60
18	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	52
19	Hyper-tension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6
20	Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	55
21	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11
22	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
23	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19
24	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	11
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	38
33	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
34	All other accidents	4	3
35	Suicide	3	3
36	Homicide and operations of war	—	—

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